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The issue of protection is incalculably Tronger and greater than any man, for it pancerns the prosperity of the present and I generations yet to come .- JAMES G. BLAINE.

DEMOCRATIC ticket, Cheveland and Thurnan: platform, cheek to the front and brains b the rear.

THE indications are that the Democratic conrention will prefer an "old Roman" to an old Sepublican.

IT looks very much as if Governor Gray sould succeed in capturing second place for Judge Thurman.

THE Philadelphia Press of Saturday last published a fine cut of General Harrison, acsompanied with a handsome four-column aketch of his life, character and services.

In the light of subsequent events the defeat of ex-Senator McDonald seems to have been rather a costly victory for the Gray "Old Saddlebags" will be felt in St. Louis.

THE convention hall at St. Louis might be lecorated with the sentence from Cleveland's acceptance, recommending mendment to the Constitution prohibiting a

Your Uncle Joseph McDonald has not been idle since the publication of his anti-Bray manifesto. His tracks have been seen in various quarters, and his work is visible all slong the line.

OUR New York special makes the distincion that the opposition that has so suddenly and strongly arisen to Judge Gresham's nomination is to the Gresham movement, rather han to the Judge himself.

THERE is an eternal fitness in the fact that the arrangements for the St. Louis convention were made secondary to those for a beerdrinking bout to be held in the same hall a lew days later. The Democratic party has been playing second fiddle to the saloon business for a long time.

COLONEL MATSON thinks the failure to nominate Governor Gray at St. Louis "would be confession by the convention that Indiana is an abandoned State." No; it would only mean that the Democracy of Indiana are abandoned, as everybody at all conversant with the facts knows.

In the last campaign the filth-throwing against Grover Cleveland began and was conducted by Democrais; and the same thing has commenced again. The columns of Democratic newspapers are now being filled with stories affecting the President that no selfrespecting Republican paper will repeat.

THE Trades Assembly of western Pennsylvania, representing 60,000 workingmen, yesterday denounced the Mills bill. The freetrade organs will now denounce these men as ignorant, not knowing what is the best for them. The pale-faced professors and the bankrupts, who compose the free-trade party, think they should be appointed guardians for the millions of the intelligent American workingmen.

No one thing gave more of a metropolitan air to Indianapolis and served to create a good impression upon visitors during the recent national convention than the presence in our streets of the handsome new open cars. It was a happy circumstance that the first invoice of these unheard-of luxuries for Indianapolis reached us in time to be exhibited to and enjoyed by the thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who were here

THE Mayor of New York, the gas commissioner and the comptroller of public works have awarded the electric street-light contracts for the year ending April 30, 1889, as follows: To the Brush Illuminating Company, 441 lamps at 35 cents a night; to the United States Electric-light Company, 352 lights at 35 cents; to the East-river Lighting Company, 433 lamps at 35 cents; to the Ball Electriclight Company, 48, at 27 1-2 cents; to the Mount Morris Electric-light Company, 85, a 28 to 60 cents, according to location; to the Harlem Electric-light Company, 49 at 35 to 60 cents; to the North-river Illuminating. Chmpany, 50, at an average of 35 cents each

THE Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald cables the expressions of some of the high officers of the German army in regard to General Sheridan, most of whom had met | past, but it is not too late for him to give at him and all had studied his campaigns. All the expressions are complimentary, but perhaps the strongest is that of General Field Marshal Von Moltke who, after speaking in high terms of Grant and Sherman, said: "General Sheridan struck me as the type | operations has spread from

of a thoroughly American general, with all the wonderful energy and fertility of resources that characterize the Nation, and probably no better cavalry commander has ever taken the field." That compliment from the greatest of living strategists ought to be as good a tonic for the sick soldier as was the recent act of Congress making him General of the Army.

GENERAL HARRISON.

The faith of Indiana Republicans has come to a stage where hope may reasonably supplement it, with a strong belief in the probability of fruition. On this Monday morning, two weeks before the meeting of the representatives of the Republican party in Chicago, no man is being so much thought of, earnestly, seriously, favorably, in connection with the presidential nomination as Benja-Harrison. The Journal has made claim; the Harrison "boom" has not been filled with wind. What we say now is not mere assertion, but a fact that any candid man will concede to be true. Very little, if any, concentration could be made, except in the direction of opposition, so long as the probability of Mr. Blaine's candidacy remained. Remembering his splendid services and his matchless campaigns, the great majority of the Republican party still hoped that some contingency might occur that would again permit them to rally under his standard. But that now out of the way, and in a manner to add to the debt the Republican party owes its greatest leader, there is an earnest purpose to consider fairly and well the possibilities of the man who shall succeed him as the nominee of the great party of equal rights and equal protection. The sudden and conclusive withdrawal of Mr. Blaine naturally led to a few days of confusion, but within the past forty-eight hours, or more, there has been a steady in crease in the consideration given to Indiana's chosen candidate. This is quite evident. The North American Review, the Eastern press, the talks of leading men and politicians, the drift of newspaper discussion, all point in the direction of Benjamin Harrison.

This has been the faith and the hope of Indiana Republicans from the first. They have favored General Harrison as their choice, not in antagonism to any one, but because they believed he possessed elements of strength that made him the most attractive and available man to be found. His claims have been modestly urged. He has been placed in opposition to nobody, and no one has been attacked in his behalf. His "boom" has had no adventitious aids behind it. No great newspapers have devoted themselves to his advocacy; no agents have traveled over the country importuning men for him; no "bureau" has been organized, neither have the delegates from other States been unfairly approached in his behalf. Modestly, quietly, in keeping with the character of the man, the friends of General Harrison have presented their reasons for believing that no man in the country is a more symmetrical, well-developed, thorough Republican; none more in sympathy with the vital principles of the party, none able to exemplify them or to give an administration more soundly based upon them. There is no man better equipped for the presidency than Benjamin Harrison; none under whose leadership a more aggressive and brilliant campaign could be made. The Republicans of Indiana have felt perfectly certain that when the country and the convention should come to consider that the fifteen votes of Indiana were needful for success, or that it would be wise to have a campaign with the idea of carrying "the doubtful States," of which this is the chiefest of the three, exclusive of New York, that General Harrison would be the man universally accepted as most likely to secure them, while at the same time his candidacy would jeopard the loss of no Republican vote in any State. That condition of things has come about. The thought of the country is turning to General Harrison. The Republicans of the State continuing to stand as firmly as they have stood, to be as enthusiastic as they have been, to urge by voice, by letter, by vote the nomination of their choice, all indications point to the nomination of Benjamin Harrison more certainly than of any other man prominently

GOVERNOR GRAY AND THE WHITE CAPS. The operations of the so-called "White Caps" in some of the southern counties of the State have reached a point that demands prompt action on the part of the State authorities. During the last year or two the Journal has repeatedly commented on the operations of the gang and called upon the Governor to see that the laws were enforced. and the State rescued from the disgrace that was being brought upon it, but so far as known nothing has been done. The Governor should have acted of his own motion long ago. The press has kept the public informed as to the facts of the case, and even if he has not been officially appealed to for aid in enforcing the laws he cannot be ignorant that a state of things has existed for many months which demanded some action on his part. It is easy enough for him to say that the local authorities should deal with the evil and not to plead the lack of specific power on his part to act. The local authorities have done nothing, and are doing nothing. It is the Governor's duty to see that the laws are enforced, and it is absurd to say the Constitution gives him no power to do anything but sit with folded hands while the State is scandalized and disgraced at home and abroad by the notorious, persistent and defiant violation of law. It is such occasions as this that mark the difference between a mere figurehead and a man, between an official who meets responsibility at the threshold and one who dodges it altogether. It is indeed too late for Governor Gray to meet this responsibility at the threshold, for it has been pursuing and confronting him for a year least tardy proof that he has some proper conception of the duties of his office and a little regard for the reputation of the State. The boldness of the "White Caps" has increased

by impunity, and the field of their

into Crawford, Orange and Spencer counties. They seem to have taken the execution of law and the regulation of morals into their own hands. Obnoxious persons of both sexes are taken from their homes at night and scourged or mutilated. That some or all these persons are vicious, shiftless or lazy is not to the point. They are under the law and entitled to its protection. In Spencer county, accord ing to a dispatch in yesterday's Journal, the regulators have issued a proclamation warning against several classes which the editors of the four weekly papers published in the county are required to print under pain of punishment if they decline. The local authorities are either incompetent or terrorized, and it would not be far amiss to say the same of the State authorities. The Governor could better afford to abandon his vice-presidential boom to its fate than leave the State another day under the disgrace of a paralyzed executive. He needs to be represented in Spencer county much more than he does at St. Louis. A man who seeks office should prove himself worthy of it.

UNFAIR METHODS.

Probably the Chicago Tribune wishes that

t had not done so. It asks the Journal for a bill of particulars as to its attacks upon General Harrison. It is not necessary to give one. The editor of that paper cannot read his exchanges now without finding from all quarters the severest denunciation of the course of his paper and of one or two others that have sided with it in its unwise and unfair course. Attacks upon all other candidates, especially upon Mr. Blaine, John Sherman and General Harrison have been the stock in trade of the Chicago bureau; agents have been sent out all over the country to manufacture the most preposterous stories of the strength of Judge Gresham, in whose name it has been conducted, while Indiana and Ohio have been specially reserved for the scattering broadcast of the wildest assertions, the hope being to stampede these States' support of John Sherman and Gen. Harrison. Indiana has been particularly selected for this sort of work. The bureau has had unlimited money and very strong organization, headed by shrewd political workers, such as George R. Davis, Senator Farwell, George M. Pullman and others. The stories circulated about the sentiment of Indiana, the efforts to divide the Indiana delegation, to induce the thirty men from this State to show themselves dishonorable tricksters, unworthy the trust reposed in them, have been unparalleled in politics. We print this morning, from the Plymouth Republican, the exposure of one piece of work-that which affected Mr. Simons, and Mr. Crumpacker, and Mr. Clem Studebaker, who were represented as having said, or of having it said for them by confidential friends, that they would only vote for General Harrison as a compliment, but would use their influence and their votes, after the first ballot, for Judge Gresham. The Journal has printed only such articles, from reputable and leading Republican sources, as were necessary to demonstrate that the claims of the extraordinary strength of Judge Gresham were exaggerated, if not utterly baseless. We were forced to this by the persistent attacks, both open and insidious, that were and are being made to debauch the sentiment of Indiana and to seduce its delegation to Chicago. Early last week the Chicago Tribune claimed that 23 of the 30 delegates from this State were only waiting a chance to break away from General Harrison, and on Saturday this number had been increased to 26, there being but "four implacables," as the Tribune was pleased to call some gentlemen honored with its epithet. The Journal is pleased to be able to say that it thinks this style of campaigning has about had its day, and that even the Chicago Tribune now wishes it had not done so. The Journal believes that the Chicago convention will assemble with the earnest purpose of deliberating calmly and wisely, selecting that man who shall seem to be the best fitted at all points to give reasonable promise of Republican success in November. The few days yet to intervene will not be spent in such a way as to develop antagonisms or imperil the harmony of the party. Wisdom will prevail over unwisdom. Newspapers that are devoted more to Republicanism than personalism, more to principle than pecuniary profit or political chicance and malice, will fill their columns with fair and candid arguments for the man of their choice, or charitably though earnestly attempt to prove the possible weaknesses of other candidates. Out of a fair and friendly discussion, nominees will come who will be heartily and unanimously supported by every Republican from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf.

INDIANAPOLIS wants electric light. All efforts to throw dust in the eyes of the Council and of the public should be thwarted. Indianapolis is on the up-grade, and it should be so kept. Electric lighting will be a great advertisement to the city, a positive attraction to outsiders, and a thing of beauty and a joy forever to the 130,000 people now living with in its borders. With a street-railway management that seems to have some idea of catering to the wants of the city, and providing first-class accommodations, the addition of electric lighting would help the "boom" in which everybody is interested. Let us have electric lights, and have them as soon as pos-

MR. JOSEPH MEDILL, editor of the Chicago Tribune, has been having a talk with "Gath" about his, Medill's, movement for the nomination of Judge Gresham, and in it he tells Gath that he will give him "some historic parallels." Going back to 1860 Mr. Medill states that Illinois, being then for Mr. Lincoln, received the first break from Indiana, and then savs:

"Now, Indiana had a boom of its own, just as it has at the present time, ostensibly for Senator Harrison. They had rather coddled Henry S. Lane as an Indiana favorite. In order to get Lane out of the road it was necessary to make some promises. At that time I was not a first-hand participator in the business, but I was close by and was a friend of Lincoln, and had information of all that was going on promptly. Among the persons who saw the Indiana delegation were J. K. Dubois, of Sprinfield, Mr. O. M. Hatch, who held one of the State offices, and N. B. Judd, I think. When I saw Dr. Ray after the Indiana men had been brought together at the Tremont | office information is sent out concerning Greak-

House, then the largest hotel in Chicago, he said to me, 'We are going to have Indiana for old Abe, sure.' 'How did you get it?' By the Lord,' said he. 'We promised them everything they asked. We promised to see Smith put into the Cabinet.' Now, that was

Is this "historic" Mr. Medill? Are the Illinois boomers carrying out the "parallelf" Are they going about the country making all sorts of promiscuous promises, "by the Lord," in order to gain support for their candidate? If so, if the "parallel" is "historic," it may explain a number of things. There are evidences, here and there, that the Illinois tactics of 1860 are being repeated in 1888.

IT is said that the President's free-trade message and the Mills bill will be the platform of the St. Louis convention for Mr. Cleveland's second term. But what is the Mills bill, and where is the Mills bill? Its own daddy, if it had any, would not recognize it in the bill now before the Democratic

THE following is from a Decoration day address delivered at Louisville by Rabbi Moses.

for many years a resident of the South: "The destruction of Jerusalum dwindles into nsignificance if compared with the terrible consequences which the discomfiture of the armies of the North would have brought in its train. Slavery, with all its horrors and abominations, degrading alike to master and serf, would have peen perpetuated, and if not perpetuated, it would have for centuries desecrated and disfigured the fair face of the South: a commonwealth would have risen; a republic in seeming. but in reality a fanatical and narrow oligarchy. with slavery for its corner-stone. Ere the nation had celebrated her hundredth birthday she would have been dismembered at first into two parts, and later on into more and more separated States. Malignant animosities and mutual hates would have subsisted between the States. Every ten or fifteen years wars would have broken out between them. Standing armies would have had to be maintained. All the evils of militarism, which now vex the old world, would have come to plague and impoverish the new. The industrial and progressive spirit of American civilization would have been supplanted by the vainglorious and wasteful spirit of military ambition."

FOLLOWING is the official order of General Sheridan's promotion earned on the day of his

famous ride: "WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1864.

"That for personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessings of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster was averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time withn thirty days, Philip H. Sheridan is appointed major-general in the United States army. to rank as such from the 8th of November, 1854.

"By order of the President:
"E. D. Townsend, A. A. G. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Who is President of the French Republic at this time?

WABASH, Ind., June 1. Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ALGER, of Michigan, is said to be "solid" with the Irish National Land League WASHINGTON Post: Cleveland and Thurman!

OMAHA World: If Gresham reads the Chicago Tribune, he must get very tired of himself. Boston Globe: It is pretty safe for any one to bet that Judge Gresham will not be the Re-

and not Thurman and Cleveland. Great Scott!

publican candidate. Boston Journal: Mr. Blaine's letter, to use a trite expression, is a platform in itself. There

is not a superfluous word. MR. LOVELL seems to be the only man in the Massachusetts delegation who is ready to

come out flat-footed for Alger. Col. Ingersoll has been invited by the delerates of Illinois, his native State, to present Judge Gresham's name to the convention, and has agreed to do so.

CHICAGO Mail: The latest is that Mr. Blaine is going to succeed Senator Frye, and re-enter public life through the north end of the national Capitol, instead of via the White House. MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: It is safe to say that the Governor of Indiana will be the Democratic vice-presidential candidate. The copperhead party always had a leaning toward (the) Gray.

W. J. ARKELL, editor of the Judge, the Republican rival of Puck, says: "Unless a strong protectionist is nominated. I assure you the Judge will be independent during the coming New York World: Gresham is not an ex-

tremist on the tariff. He could be run as a protectionist in the strong protection States, and as a revenue reformer where tax reduction

MINNEAPOLIS Tribune: The West is the hearth of the progressive Republican sentiment of the country. The Republican standard-bearer hould be the Western man in whom the East has the fullest confidence. Sr. Louis Post-Dispatch: One of the reasons

why McDonald, of Indiana, has not been mentioned for the vice-presidency is because he has been the counsel for the Bell Telephone Company in its resistance to the laws of Indiana. T. C. CRAWFORD, the New York World's European correspondent, says Mr. Blaine will return to America in time for the early fall cam paign in Maine, and will, by speech and personal

cago nominee. PHILADELPHIA Press: Governor Gray, of Indiana, who has pinned a tag on the Democratic nomination for Vice-president, bearing the word "Taken," should remember one thing, namely; to-wit: That it is always darkest just before dawn, and a boom is always biggest just before

effort, work to secure the election of the Chi-

BROOKLYN Eagle: In any contest within Republicanism between the East and the West the West is bound to win. That would put Depew out of the race. But what a canvass he would make if nominated! No living American could wear more becomingly the laurels of victory, none submit more gracefully to the misfortune

MINNEAPOLIS Journal: The Presbyterians seem to be running for office this year. They are alming high, too. Senator Harrison was a lay delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly. which makes him an elder in the Pres byterian Church: Governor Alger is a Pres byterian; so are Senator Allison, Senator Sherm an and Senator Hiscock.

EVENING WISCONSIN: Senator Sawyer is represented as declining to state, in answer to a di rect question, whether he is in favor of Judge Gresham as a presidential candidate or not. Senator Sawyer is, above all things else, dis creet and deliberate; but when the time comes to speak, the word his cautious lips will form wil undoubtedly be "Sherman."

SAYS the Philadelphia Press: "Twenty-five years ago an eminent citizen of Illinois was de nouncing the Democrats as 'traitors, enemies t the country, and rebel sympathizers, whom the people could not trust in power.' The gentleman was John M. Palmer, and to-day he is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois. The Democrats have avenged themselves by forcing Palmer to become their apologist.

PHILADELPHIA Press: There is but one issue-protection against free trade. Therefore, the Republican candidate must be a protectionist who rallies every voter doubtful not only of the professions, but of the tendency of the freetrade candidate, Grover Cleveland. The protection principles of the candidate must not need explanation or emphasis. They must explain themselves, and the candidate must be his own protection platform.

NEW YORK Evening Post-mugwump and free-trader-says: While our hopes and best wishes go with the supporters of General Gresham, we do not see much prospect of his nomination. The Blaine men are still the strongest force in the convention, and although their first choice is out of the field, their second choice will in all probability be the winner. That second choice may be Harrison, or Alger, or Allison, possibly Foraker, but will not be Gresham.

Utica Herald: From the Chicago Tribune

am's religious beliefs which has not been loudly called for. It does no harm, nor will it do any good. The promptness of the Tribune to re-lieve a not pressing public want is in strong con-tract with its backwardness in telling the coun-try whether the judge's politico-economical views are of the orthodox Republican stama That is an important consideration and too much light can not be thrown upon it.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A GEORGIA paper advertises for thirty or forty good billy-goats to butt the Common Council. THERE was such a glut of Southern vegetables in the New York market on Tuesday that thousands of crates were emptied into the harbor. This was done to secure a demand for the

Louis Huller, the great concessionaire of Lower California, has concluded a cash purchase of 5,000,000 acres of land for colonization purposes in the Mexican States of Chiapas and Chihuahua. Mr. Huller's agents in Europe have forwarded a number of German families

during the last month to Chiapas. QUEEN VICTORIA is quite well posted on current literature. Every new book of any prominence is at once sent to her. If she is attracted by its title it is read to her by some maid of honor in waiting. During the morning the Queen always listens to several columns of the London Times. She has a great liking for

THE fact that Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is for the first time a father may have important results so far as the public is concerned. Mr. Edison now has a personal motive for adapting electricity to the needs of the nursery. An electrical device which will enable every baby to do its own walking at night and rocking by day may yet be perfected.

ROBERT GARRETT, who is now in Paris, is looking plump and rosy. "Life," he said to a reporter, with a smile, "looks better since I got rid of the burden of railroad management, and I have learned much on my tour of the world. Up to the time I was forty years of age I worried and forgot to rest or play until I had run down, and found that I made too much of trifles, and then I began my holiday. I like it too well now to give it up, though I do not assert that I shall not go into the railroad business again."

THE purpose of H. Rider Haggard's visit to Iceland has not been understood by the public. He goes more as an explorer than novelist. his adventurous life in Africa gave him the restlessness which years of travel are almost certain to beget. Iceland was about the only place in the up his mind to go there. He also feels convinced that there is material in the legends and literature of that remote country for a more sensational piece of fiction than he has yet produced.

It is said that once, when a lad of four years, Sadi-Carnot, uncle of the present President of France, being with his father, Napoleon's Minister of War, at Malmaison, saw Napoleon amusing himself by throwing stones in the water near a boat full of ladies, including Josephine, who were in a boat on the lake. The water splashed over the costumes of the ladies, and the young Carnot ran up and exclaimed: "You brute of a First Consul, will you leave off tor-menting the ladies?" The Consul burst out laughing and stopped his sport.

THE Alta California tells that not long ago some tourists from the East called to a man who was digging in Joaquin Miller's garden, near Fruit Vale, and desired to be shown over the place. The man dropped his pick and very patiently showed the garrulous party the crematory, the water-works, the wolf den, and all they desired to see. But they expressed dread-ful disappointment at not finding the poet at home. "Now, look here, old fellow," said the leader of the party, as they were going, to the man, who was about to resume his pick, "what sort of a looking man is Josquin Miller, anyhow?" "Well, he looks like me," was the quiet answer. "Like you? Looks like you?" "Yes, I am Joaquin Miller."

THE bridges over the Tay and the Forth, in Scotland, have attracted much attention as engineering works, the first named viaduct being notable as the largest bridge in the world; it is only one link in the line of northern travel. The second, or Forth bridge, from North to South Queenstown, and which is scarcely less impor tant, will have the distinction of being made of steel throughout its entire length of more than 5,000 feet, and, when completed according to the vast and admirable design of its projectors, will be one of the greatest marvels of engineering construction which Europe can show. The island of Inchgarvie, in the middle of the arm of the sea which it crosses, enables the bridge to be in four spans, only two of which are over water; these two principal spans are each of about 1,700 feet, and the height above the sea of each of them is 200 feet, all of the most massive

THE senior and the senioress Their essays have prepared The professor and professorers Are looking tired and seared. The junior and the junioress Seem dignified and big. And the sweet salutatorian Has had built a gorgeous rig.

The signs are not uncertain; In fact, they're rather dense. Convincing us commencement's Commencing to commence. -Minneapolis Tribune.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

PROHIBITIONISTS do not take their water traight. It is mixed with woman suffrage.

-Pittsburg Chroniele. THE teaching of foreign languages in the lower grades of public schools is wholly opposed to American ideas, and must go sooner or later. -Springfield Republican.

IF any one were looking for a design for an

appropriate coat-of-arms for this administration. se could hardly do better than to take widow McGinnis's pig. -Boston Journal. WHILE the Prohibitionists were holding a dry convention in Indianapolis the brewers were holding a very wet one in St. Paul. The brewers probably met in the latter place because St.

Paul was not averse to a little wine for the stomach's sake, and if wine, why not beer? -Peoria Transcript. AFTER three days of extravagant demonstration and hysterical enthusiasm, the net result must be to satisfy the thoughtful and practical that these well-meaning people [the Prohibitionists] are governed wholly by impulse and senti-ment, and are incapable of practical views and

practical methods. - Minneapolis Journal. THIS is not a prohibition year. High license and local option laws, and prohibition amend-ments submitted have checked the tendency of the Republican Prohibitionists to vote the third party ticket. It is probable, however, that Fisk will draw somewhat on that small portion of the Democratic party which is disgusted with its party's alliance with the rum power.-Philadel-

ONE of the weaknesses of the Prohibition party in the past has been its concentration of all the impracticable schemes that have had their birth in the brains of short-haired women and long-haired men. Woman suffrage may be, or may not be, all right; the question of its virtue, however, like the question of the tariff, is foreign to the avowed purposes of Probitionists. -Omaha World.

WHEN the Prohibition party admits that there are other issues which ought to be held in view and incorporated in the platform of a national party, it takes something from the impressive force of its one fundamental idea, and it indorses the position of the vast majority of Americans, who hold that there is something else worth doing besides the abolition of the liquor traffic. -Wheeling Intelligencer.

THE Republicans who opposed Blaine recognize their blunder in anticipating even a degree of reform from the Democratic party. They realize that if abuses have grown up the of intelligence and of progress is the only one to correct them, and they are ready to act. There are far more than enough of them to carry New York and give the Republicans victory in November. Democracy may eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow it dies.—Chicago Mail.

THAT party [the Prohibition] cannot expect to elect its candidates. Every vote cast for those candidates might as well be thrown into the whiriwind of a cyclone as to be deposited in the ballot-box, for all the practical good is wi do to the cause of temperance or toward the suppression of the liquor traffic. In polities, common sense should be quite as effective as moral zeal in guiding men's conduct. Zeal with out discretion is like a ship at sea without com pass, rudder or pilot.-Chicago Journal.

The Sunday News Resume.

The Indianapolis Journal of last Monday con-

tained a resume of the news printed in Sunday's issue. This is the proper thing for it to do.
There are many towns in the State, including Carthage, which the Sunday paper cannot reach, and the Journal's readers in such places do no like to miss entirely the news contained in even one issue of that most excellent newspaper. It's managers can always be found de-ing semething new to please its patrons,

POLITICS FOR REPUBLICANS

Great Activity Among the Party Workers Now Assembled in New York City.

Gov. Alger's Friends Striving for Support from the Empire State in Case Chauncey Depew Concludes to Abandon the Contest.

The Movement in Favor of Judge Gresham Meets with No Encouragement.

A Compilation of Newspaper Opinion Concerning Harrison's Candidacy and the Strong Points of the Indiana Favorite.

WHAT REPUBLICANS ARE DOING.

The Friends of the Various Aspirants for the Presidency Vigorously at Work.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. New York, June 3. - Sunday is never absolutely a day of rest in Gotham, and a Sunday within fifteen days of the assembling of the Republican national convention is always a busy one with the politicians. The Democrats have gone in great bodies to St. Louis to their ratification meeting. Behind them is a train of anges in the shape of a pamphlet attacking the administration in the most violent manner, describing certain members of the Cabinet as having all manner of improper business relations, and the President, by names unfit for publication. The threat which concludes the pamphlet is to expose the inside history of the White House if Mr. Cleveland is renominated. Republicans take no stock in these publications, being aware that they emanate from disappointed Democrats, beyond the fact that they are evidence of the disaffection in the Democratic ranks.

Two Republican camps have been established at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, which is the center of Republican scheming, from which, within twenty-four hours, a great deal of work has been done. National committeeman John P. Sanborn and Col. H. M. Duffield are in charge. They are endeavoring to secure the vote of this State if Mr. Depew falls out, and they have assurances from a large number of delegates that their man will receive favorable consideration. G. G. Warren, of Buffalo, who is a strong Livocate of Depew, says that the railroad president is still halting and unwilling to declare himself a candidate. If he does not give himself into hands of his friends within the next forty-eight hours, the power to make New York solid for him will have departed. This, at least, is the judgment of his friends. Mr. Warren asserts that Mr. Depew is about the only man who can carry New York, but he looks beyond Depew to Alger as his second choice. The Alger men recognize General Harrison as their leading antagonist. Congressman Horr, in a brief talk to-day, said New York's coldness toward Sherman had retired the Ohio statesman from any probability of the nomination, although he would unquestionably lead the vote at the be-

wind, are reaping the whirlwind. They had, up to the time of Mr. Blaine's second letter, at tacked every other candidate in a spirit far from conciliatory; indeed, going to the other extreme. Now they are dazed at the sudden outburst of opposition to Gresham from every quarter. Men who were perfectly willing that Gresham should be put forward to antagonize Mr. Blaine, who was supposed to be a candidate, because they hoped to see Blaine broken down, are now saying that because he was used in this manner the Judge would be buried out of sight if the convention should select him for the standard-bearer. It is unquestionably true that toward the Gresham movement, rather than against Gresham himself, there is an aggregation of bitter feeling that is fast destroying what strength he was supposed to have gathered. Colonel Calkins has worked hard for Gresham in New York, and, having been an old Blaine man, pleaded hard with such Blaine men as Elkins, Whitelaw Reid, ex-Senator Platt and others for their favor. He might as well have talked to posts. They turned deaf ears to all his entreaties. The rank and file of the Blaine support would not follow them to Gresham. even if they had wished to go there. Chris Hazee, of Pittsburg, the well-knows Pennsylvania politician, arrived in New York to-day for the purpose of finding out how the land hes politically. He immediately announced Blaine's withdrawal will have the tendency o

Judge Gresham's friends, having sown the

himself as being favorable to the nomination of Sherman, and said, among other things: "Mr. strengthening Senator Sperman's column al over the country. He will get a good many more votes in Pennsylvania than he would if Mr. Blaine was still in the field There is no great line of division are all pretty much agreed upon the same thing, which is that the nomination at Chicago should go to the man who can develop among all the delegates the strongest belief in his chances of success. Senator Sterman has the largest fol lowing in the Republican party, pext to Mr Blaine, and comes forward at once as its next party leader. He is a thorough exponent and dvocate of the policy of protective tariff, and it is upon that question that the campaign is to be fought out."

A Ticket That Would Be Invincible Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, June 3.-Col. John A. Bridg land, of Richmond, arrived here this morning and will remain a few days on business con nected with the Graydon Dynamite-shell Company. He called at the Journal Bureau to-night and said that his contact with representative Republicans here to-day led him to believe the ticket would be either Harrison and Phelps, of Harrison and Morton. These men, he believed would make an invincible ticket, and would cas ry every Northern State.

CHICAGO'S BAD FAITH.

Committeeman Clarkson Disgusted with the Windy City's Empty Promises. New York Special.

J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa, chairman of the com mittee on management for the Chicago convention, left for the Lake City to-day. Mr. Clarkson said that he had had much trouble in satisfying the people of Chicago in the matter of

"It has been the practice." he said. tribute 15 per cent. of the tickets to the convention in the city where it is held. I objected to giving so many, and we cut down the figure to 10 per cent., or about seven hundred seats. Mayor Roche and the members of the citizens committee were very indignant with me. They expected to get 1,500 tickets. There is really no reason why the city that has the convention should be specially favored in the way of seats. If it had not been the custom we would have shot down on it altogether. As it is, the State of Illinois will have about one thousand seats in the convention, or one seventh c the capacity of the hall. This is unfair to er States, and still the Chicagoans are not satisfied. I understand that they have sold the seven hundred tickets allotted to them for \$00 spiece to cover their expenses. When the Chicago committee made their application to have the convention go to there city they pledged vives to pay all Chicago that they had ; ididate; that their newspapers would give - /eryone a fair show. Now Chicago is very much wrapped up in one candidate (Judge Gresham), and all of their newspapers are booming him and no one else. They wish, in addition, to have a chance to pack the convention with Gresham boomers and to pay expenses by selling their tickets to the highest bidder. This will probably be the last national convention that will go to Chicago for some time. We will, I think, be able to prevent the packing of the convention in favor of any candidate. I have had turnstiles (similar to those in use on base-ball grounds) placed at each of the entrances, and the door-keepers must have a coupon for every person that is registered on the turnstile. When Mayor Roche first beard of this arrangement he was very indignant and said it was an insult to the honor of Chicago. We thought it just as well to have the turnstiles put in, however."

Mr. Clarkson added that the Greekam sentiment had become so strong in Chicago that it